PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
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LOCAL NOTICES.

LINEN TOWELS, 12½ cents, reduced from 25 cents, at Barker's.

Universalist Fair

At City Hall every night. Grand Promenade every night from 10 to 12 P. M., at City Hall.

WHITE FLANNELS, 20 cents, at Barker's, in good quality.

Splendid Skating at the Rink To-Night.

Ice in beautiful order. Great Western Band plays all evening and every evening. Lots of fun. Go to the Rink.

ALEXANDRIA POPLINS, very cheap, at Barker's sale.

Closing Out Sale

Of Winter Clothing, at Big Number 13 St. Clair street. Having a large stock of Winter Clothing on hand, and having heavy payments to meet, goods must be sold at reduced prices by the first of January. Call and see, and don't fail to find the popular place and Big Number 13. T. Tobias, Union Clothing Hall.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS of Dry Goods we are offering special inducements—joblots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Men's Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

The Universalist Fair

At City Hall—rare and splendid display. Go by all means, and don't forget the "chop" in the evening.

ONE case beautiful Garnet Merinos, $1, at Barker's great sale.

A Chance Worth Improving.

Messrs. Putnam & House, Gents' Furnishing Goods dealers, No. 72 Fifth street, are selling a *choice stock of goods purchased specially for the Holidays. Retreat surprises the offered.* Come and see.

AT $1 60 per pair, Heavy All Wool Blankets, at Barker's sale.

For Holiday Gifts.

Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Canes, &c., go to L. N. Hagl's Tobacco Emporium, No. 134 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

HOSIERY and Gloves, reduced in price, at Barker's.

GREAT WESTERN BAND at the Rink every evening. tf

BEAUTIFUL BARRED FLANNELS, 20 cents, at Barker's sale.

Prof. Cowper's Dancing Academy—Grand Soiree.

On Friday evening, December 20th, at his new Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. Overture by Cowper's Orchestra at 8 o'clock, dancing to commence at 8 o'clock precisely; at 10 o'clock the junior class will resign the floor in favor of the subscription class and the latter will remain for the remainder of the evening. For tickets apply to Prof. Cowper, at the Academy, or at the principal music stores.

SHAWLS, Cashmere and Plaid, Long and Square, greatly reduced in price, at Barker's Sale.

Go to the Rink.

Splendid Skating at the Rink Every evening. tf

BEAUTIFUL BARRED FLANNELS, 20 cents, at Barker's sale.

Prof. Cowper's Reception.

Havana, Yarn, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

THE very best Delaines and Armures, 15 cents, at Barker's.

KEYSTONE RINK, Robinson street, between Federal and Sandusky streets, Allegheny. tf

BLACK SILKS, extra wide, $1 25, at Barker's sale.

Furs—Bulletin of Prices.

French Coney sets for $5, worth $7.
Water Mink sets for $7, worth $9.
American Fitch sets for $10, worth $15.
Siberian Squirrel sets $11, worth $14.
Siberian Squirrel sets $13, worth $16.
Siberian Squirrel sets $16, worth $20.
Siberian Squirrel sets $20, worth $25.
Siberian Squirrel sets $25, worth $30.
Siberian Squirrel sets $30, worth $38.
Children's sets for $2, worth $3.
Children's sets for $4 50, worth $6 00.
Black Coney Muff for $4 50, worth $6 00.
Black Coney Muff for $5 00, worth $4 50.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $65 00 worth $80.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $75 00, worth $90 00.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $90, worth $120.
Two Striped Mink Muff $18, worth $23.
Two Striped Mink Muff $20, worth $25.
Two Striped Mink Muff $25, worth $30.
Two Striped Mink Muff $30, worth $38.
Hudson Bay Wolf Robes $22, worth $30.
Prairie Wolf Robes $5, worth $7.
Buffalo Robes $8, worth $12.
Buffalo Robes, fine trimmed, $15, worth $22.
Ladies' Hoods, fur trimmed, $3, worth $2 50.
Ladies' Hoods, fur trimmed, $4, worth $5.
Full line of Hats and Caps.
C. MAINS & CO.,
No. 284 Liberty street, opposite Hand.

PLAID POPLINS all wool, 50 cents, at Barker's great sale.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, 62½ cents, real good, at Barker's sale.

The Daily Commercial
IS PUBLISHED AT FIVE O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED,) AND DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE CITY AT 25 CENTS PER WEEK.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two large fires occurred at Tidioute yesterday morning. Eight buildings were totally destroyed, including the Postoffice, Good Templar's Hall and Cahill House. Loss forty thousand dollars. Supposed incendiarism.

An attempt to rob Duhme & Co., jewelers, of Cincinnati, was made Wednesday night by a man who entered the store, and while selecting some diamonds, threw snuff into the clerk's eyes, and escaped with a tray containing ten thousand dollars' worth of jewelry. He was checked and arrested, but fifteen or twenty valuable diamond rings were lost on the street.

The locomotive of the Hyde Park train exploded in the Union depot, Chicago, yesterday morning shortly after the train arrived. All the passengers had left the depot, and only four persons were injured, none of them seriously. The damage done to the building is comparatively small, the entire loss, probably, will not exceed eight thousand dollars.

An Indianapolis special says: The Morgan Raid Commission, having visited every county that suffered from the invaders, held a final meeting to-day to prepare their report. The claims audited amount to $418,000. It is thought that the next Legislature will order the claims to be paid, and the Government will reimburse the State, as all the captured and abandoned property of the raiders was sold on account of the Government.

An Atlanta special says: The Radical delegates adopted a resolution in favor of Judge Chase for President, which caused much excitement. Joshua Hill spoke before the Convention and rebuked the resolution as premature. The Radicals adhere to their choice and resent Hill's dictation. They are in caucus again to night. They fear Hill's appointment as Governor.

A Washington special says: Senator Wade to-day, in conversation regarding the famous Grant letter, marked "private," expressed gratification at its tone, and said that such sentiments were a sufficient guarantee of his Republicanism. Other prominent individuals, who have heretofore been non-committal on Grant, now openly favor his nomination by the Republican party.

Wm. Burnes's flour mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Loss estimated at $60,000 to $70,000. Insured for $35,000.

It has just been discovered that the safe of John S. Gittings, of Baltimore, was robbed a fortnight since of bonds and securities to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000. Meantime the bonds had been negotiated through a respectable banking house in that city.

The large building at Augusta, Me., the property of the A. & W. Sprague manufacturing company, of Providence, and occupied by several firms for the manufacture of sash, blinds and doors, furniture and other wood works, a grist mill, salt manufactory, machinist, &c., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $80,000; no insurance.

The Bank of New Orleans has discontinued business, on account of depression in trade.

Two more fires occured at Vicksburg, Miss., Wednesday night, one being accidental and the loss trifling. The other was the work of an incendiary; loss $18,000.

McWhinney's pork house at Florence Station, Ind., was burned Wednesday night. Loss, $40,000.

Mr. Miles, the Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner for North Carolina, has written a strong letter to General Howard, urging that the Bureau must not be discontinued until reconstruction is fully accomplished. He says, in his judgment, at no period since the close of the war has the Bureau been of greater advantage than now. A very large proportion of white voters in the State, at the late election, either voted against the Constitution or willfully remained away so that their absence might obstruct the work of Reconstruction. At present there is a strong political force organizing and canvassing for the sole purpose of voting down any Constitution the Convention may adopt, thus defeating the reconstruction acts. This opposition is controlled and led by men who have been notoriously and openly hostile to the Government for years, and spared no efforts to effect their object. If they are successful in the design, it is possible they may be in the condition of the blacks, which would be horrible. He argues that the civil Courts are, as a general rule, in the hands of men who are opposed to reconstruction. The report of the discontinuance of the Bureau created a feeling of alarm and sorrow among the colored people and their Union friends, while great joy is expressed by their enemies and the enemies of the Government.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1867. NO. 85.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Great Britain Strongly Censured.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Resolution of Thanks to Hancock.

Taxation of National Bank Notes.

Holiday Adjournment To-Day

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1867.

The Senate.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Sherman presented the resolutions of the City Councils of Cincinnati complaining of the peevishness of American citizens by the British government for words spoken and acts committed in this country. In the course of half an hour's debate which followed, the course of the British government in the cases referred to were strongly censured by Messrs. Conness, Johnson, Sherman Wilson and others. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The deficiency appropriation bill was discussed for three hours, on a motion to retrench in the stationery department, which was not successful.

Just before adjournment, Senator Morton moved to take up the anti-contraction bill, but it is evident that it cannot be done before the holidays.

House of Representatives.

In the House to-day, the Democrats made ineffectual efforts to obtain the required unanimous consent to introduce a resolution thanking General Hancock for order No. one.

The bill to enfranchise deserters was debated and recommitted.

Mr. Hooper reported a bill allowing States to tax National Bank notes the same as other moneys, but at no greater rate. Laid over.

The House then took up and passed the army deficiency bill, amounting to twelve millions, seven millions of which are required for reconstruction expenses.

Mr. Oliver, Democrat, was sworn in as a delegate from New Mexico, on his prima facie case, which will now be open to contest by Chaves, Republican. Both Houses will adjourn to-morrow to January 6th. None of the contested Missouri election cases will be decided until the middle of January. The Committee have not reported in any case but that of Van Horn of the Second District. The Election Committee had up the Kentucky contested cases to-day, but decided nothing.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 19.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted a communication from the President, transmitting the proceedings of the International Monetary Convention held in Paris. Referred to Committee on Finance.

House bill amending the supplementary reconstruction acts was referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the memorial of citizens of Cincinnati, including members of City Council, asking the adoption of measures to secure the rights of American citizens abroad from foreign aggression, and also asking for some explicit declaration of the naturalized citizen-ship. Particular mention is made of the treatment of American citizens by the British authorities in connection with the late Fenian difficulties. He said the question had arisen in Germany and elsewhere lately, in which seemed to demand these rights should be in some manner defined.

Mr. CONNESS said he did not know by what mode they should, in their legislative capacity, protect the rights of American citizens *travelling abroad.* The *rights* at attached to those at home belonged equally to citizens abroad, and should be protected by the entire force of the Government with those rights should be guarded by the executive. Though the President had called attention to the subject in his message, he was now clothed with ample power on this subject, and the failure to exercise it should be laid to his door. The citizens of the United States who covertly or openly disturb the peace of foreign nations must, of course, take the responsibility of their acts; but that the right of guiltless American citizens should be interfered with abroad was a shame and scandal. No one doubted the power of the United States to protect its citizens in all the rights common to and inherent in them. He hoped the Committee on Foreign Relations would give this matter at least divided attention, in addition to the acquisition of foreign territory by the State Department, that the voice of the nation would be heard abroad through its representatives. He called it discreditable to the President and Secretary of State to complain, that the rights of any class of American citizens had been violated by foreign nations. He was glad public attention had been called to it. He begged the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations [Mr. Sumner] would not pass by this subject; he should not fear to come up to the measure of its importance. He did not ask from that Senator any demonstration in favor of any faction or *any organization* of people engaged in illicit proceedings, but such co-operation as would make the nation's proper and legitimate power felt at home and abroad at such protection. He had feelings and opinions different, perhaps, from other Senators, being a naturalized citizen; but on this subject they and all citizens must agree with him. The power of the country, the ability of the nation to give happines to the people abroad could be shown in no more distinctive manner than by securing the rights of all its citizens.

Mr. SHERMAN said if any naturalized citizen went abroad and committed an offense against the laws of any foreign country, he was amenable to the laws of that country, and it was not the duty of the United States to interfere. But in case of political offenders against the laws of another country who go abroad and are there arraigned for what they have done in this country or elsewhere, was different and called for inquiry. A difficulty had arisen between this country and one otherwise very friendly power, in consequence of its adhering to the doctrines that a citizen cannot renounce his allegiance, and arresting naturalized American who had visited their original homes in Germany, after a long residence in this country, on account of claims on them for military services. This matter ought to be settled on satisfactory basis, and the rights of American naturalized citizens should be established by some public declaration of Congress.

In answer to a question from Mr. Grimes, Inaudible to the reporter, Mr. Sherman said such cases had arisen in all German governments, several of which had been absorbed by Prussia, which action, particularly, had refused to resign its claims on naturalized citizens.

Mr. CONKLING went further than the Senator from Ohio. No foreign government had a right to punish American citizens for offences committed here, even if they were of the highest natur known to our laws.

Mr. JOHNSON said some of these questions would have to be settled by negotiation.

Mr. SUMNER briefly replied to the effect that the Committee on Foreign Relations would be derelict in duty in the matter.

Mr. CONNESS, as a representative of the people whose interests had been assailed, was gratified at this avowal from the Committee.

Mr. SUMNER did not doubt the American Republic was fully competent to meet this matter as under difficulties were met, but the committee were not to be induced to act hastily by any temporary pressure. The committee had already considered this subject. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. Johnson] had spoken of the claims which Great Britain set up of perpetual allegiance, what once a subject always a subject; that perhaps the Senator had not noticed that the organs of public opinion in England had indicated a disposition on the part of that Government to abandon this principle and he [Sumner] could say it would be assumed in Great Britain to persist in maintaining such a principle in the face of the immense emigration which she permitted to our shores.

Mr. WILSON had presented the other day the petition of Colonel John Warren, who was a Fenian, as he had a right to be, and he [Wilson] would say here that so far as the Fenian movement was for the protection of human rights and liberties, he cordially sympathizes with it. Colonel Warren was an American citizen, now confined in a British jail for offences committed here. Mr. Wilson asked for the reading of Colonel Warren's petition.

Mr. GRIMES and others objected.

Mr. CONNESS proposed that while the committee was examining the case, the President would demand the release of American citizens now languishing in British bastiles. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., reported from the Committee on Appropriations the deficiency Appropriation Bill, with amendments appropriating for deficiency in extra pay of clerks of the Senate Committees, pages, &c., $33,000, which was agreed to.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered an amendment, striking out the proposition that members of the Senate and House receiving more than $125 per annum for newspapers and stationery, and made it apply only to members of the House.

After debate, Mr. BUCKALEW'S amendment was rejected. Considerable debate ensued by Messrs. Fessenden, Morton, Corbett, Cameron, Morrill of Maine, and Tipton, who denounced the contemptible demagogueism of of newspaper writers who had circulated the report that he had received a dozen pair of gloves in the Legislature of Nebraska.

After which Mr. RAMSEY offered his amendment, modified as follows: "That no member of either House of Congress shall be allowed stationery or newspapers, or any modification thereof." Lost.

The amendment by Mr. Fessenden to strike out the whole proviso, with several other amendments of the committee, having been agreed to, Mr. RAMSEY renewed his motion on second reading, when it was carried by 24 to 21.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out the proviso thus amended, which was lost, 22 to 25.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to strike out the words "for newspapers, one hundred and twenty-five dollars," which was lost.

After an unavailing motion by Mr. DRAKE to reconsider the vote on Mr. Sumner's motion to strike out the proviso, Mr. EDMUNDS moved to add at the end of the amended proviso, as follows: "Provided further, that no newspaper, periodical or stationary shall be ordered or paid for any member of either House by any officer thereof." Agreed to.

The bill passed, and at four o'clock Mr. Morton tried to call up the bill to prevent the further retirement of the currency.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to resume the consideration of unfinished business, the cotton tax bill.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the motion on the ground that it was unlikely there would be a quorum to-morrow, as there ought to be, when the cotton bill was taken up.

Mr. MORTON was satisfied the cotton tax bill could not be passed before the recess, while great anxiety prevailed for the passage of this important bill, which has been passed by the House.

The Clerk read at the instance of Mr. SHERMAN, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasurer stating it was not his intention to retire or cancel any more United States notes this month, nor will the condition of the finances justify him in making the usual contraction in January. While still entertaining the opinion that an early return to specie payment is indispensible to national prosperity, it will be impossible without the curtailment of circulation. He will not continue to exercise his power of curtailment until he has reason to suppose that he will be sustained in doing so by Congress, nor until Congress has determined the future ficancial policy of the Government. There will therefore be no contraction during the present month or the next.

Mr. MORTON said the Secretary of the Treasury did not settle the financial policy of the country, and the business of the coming year depended so much upon the settlement of this matter that he felt obliged to press it.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the bill covering the whole financial policy of the government could not be passed in one day.

Mr. MORTON had no reason to suppose there would be any serious opposition to the matter in the Senate. They could not better occupy their time.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to adjourn.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to place certain troops in Missouri on the footing with other troops in regard to bounty, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to grant certain lands to the Northern Michigan Railroad and an extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which was referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate of the amounts of money paid for publishing the laws of the United States in the newspapers appointed for the purpose since March 4th, 1861. Objection being made, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. MORTON said he desired to take the sense of the Senate on taking up his bill, but Mr. Edmunds moved to adjourn, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. CULLUM, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law for the settlement of military bounty claims, so that all claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, may be settled and adjusted by the Second Auditor of the Treasury. Adopted.

Mr. BOYER asked leave to introduce a concurrent resolution of thanks to Major General Hancock, for his prompt exercise of his duty and for his timely vindication of the supremacy of civil law, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Mr. SPALDING objected, and insisted on the regular order of business.

The House resumed consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Garfield in reference to desertion.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to amend the second section by adding a proviso that it should not be construed as relieving from the penalties and disabilities of the twenty-first section of the act of 1865, any person who had deserted from the army or navy and went over to the enemy.

Mr. GARFIELD declared his cheerful acceptance of the amendment.

Mr. ELDRIDGE referred to exiles as to desertion, including the statement that only deserters had gone over to the enemy, and most of these were from the rebel prisons. He advocated the *passage of the bill, adding that it was a step* to disfranchise from 175,000 to 200,000 men, recorded as deserters, for the sake of punishing those other 5,000 men, and those who had at the outbreak of the rebellion abandoned their flag and turned over to the rebels.

Mr. GARFIELD, referring to the report of the Provost Marshal General, remarked that under the section of the law which it was now proposed to repeal, more than a quarter of a million of citizens were disfranchised, and that according to the same report twenty-five per cent. of that number would be a very small estimate of the proportion of that vast number who were true and faithful soldiers. It was, therefore, necessary to provide a remedy by some general legislation, as there was very little hope to get a constitutional case through the decision of the Executive head of the United States, if that meritorious case happened to be a person so of his (Mr. Garfield's) party. After further debate the bill was recommitted.

Mr. WOODWARD, on leave, introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjourn the sale of eight hundred shares of stock, owned by the United States, in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, from the 2d of January till the 8th of February, 1868. Passed.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported as a substitute for a bill introduced by Mr. Hunter, a bill enacting that all United States and National Bank notes shall be subject to taxation by or under State authority, in the same manner as other moneys are taxed, and at no higher rates. Referred to Committee of the Whole on State of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate copies of all correspondence with instructions to the United States Minister at Russia, in reference to the acquisition of Russian America. Also all correspondence with the Russian Minister at Washington concerning the late treaty with Russia; and all information in the possession of the Executive Department in reference to the country proposed to be ceded. Adopted.

Mr. CULLAM introduced a bill to amend the law relative to pensions, by making them date from the day of death. Referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report whether it was competent to permit any bonds in which the United States debt may be funded, to be entailed for charitable or educational purposes, under suitable regulations as to interest and *exchets.*

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from Postoffice Committee, reported the post route bill passed.

Mr. ROSS offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to army officers employed in the various Departments of Washington.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the resolution was referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. PERHAM, the Committee on Military Affairs were directed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to wounded soldiers and sailors the value of artificial limbs or surgical appliances to which their wounds entitle them.

Mr. BURR offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish information in reference to the disbursements of the army since his taking charge of the War Department, and amount of Government property sold, and when, and at the same time as to the buildings sold under those locations, formerly held by the Government and surrendered or returned to owners, etc.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD the resolution was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. JUDD introduced a bill to amend the act of the 17th of June, 1864, to regulate the foreign coasting trade on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Governor of West Virginia, relative to the Agricultural College of that State. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Maynard in the chair, and considered the deficiency bill, reported yesterday.

Mr. BUTLER explained the items of the bill. He also said in reply to Mr. Brooks, he held in his hand a paper showing how some money spent in reconstruction had been used. It was a bill of Thomas Adams, Chief of Police, in New Orleans, one item of which, was as follows: For cash paid for hauling forty-six loads of dead and wounded from around Mechanics' Institute to the station house, $138. Another was for cab hire for the Chief of Police and his aids, so that while the dead and wounded were carted to the station house and hospital and workhouse, the Chief of Police and his aids were riding in carriages. Reconstruction measures were proposed as a measure of protection to the loyal men around the army in the South, and put into loyal hands the ballot; second, to relieve the Southern people from such hells as those behind pictured, and last, as the great finishing of the rebellion which had received the sympathy of those who had been acting with the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks). It was believed that when the negroes of the South got the ballot they would be able to protect themselves. He had listened with utter contempt to the threat that the ballot would be taken from them. Men might talk about that, might plot for it, might scheme for it with the aid of all the powers of hell and death, but the ballot once in the hands of freedmen, it never was, and never could be taken away. Who ever expected such a thing simply butted his head against the wall. Whenever it was attempted he trusted his friends on the other side would go down and lead the army of nullification, and they would be welcomed in a way that would make them understand that the negro had some of the attributes of men, to wit: the knowledge of their rights, courage to maintain them and steadfastness never to yield them.

Mr. GETZ inquired whether Butler meant they would be "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Mr. BUTLER said he did not mean that the negro was a kind person, and whenever the gentleman should fall in such an unbalanced contest, they would be kindly cared for, with tenderness and mercy. The negro had fought for the country and would fight for himself whenever attacked, and not until then. It was said there was about to be a war of races. Why should the negro rise if, as the gentleman from New York contended, they were on top? They could not get any higher. He had listened to all such false prophecies, but he would say that the party to which he belonged would take no step backwards.

Mr. RANDALL would like to know the gentleman's own plan, for he had seen it intimated he had a plan, to introduce negro voting in Pennsylvania and other States.

Mr. BUTLER declared he had no such plan, and he never forced anything upon anybody that did not deserve it.

Mr. RANDALL remarked he knew he (Butler) had not forced much on the rebels.

Mr. WOOD made some remarks, which he wound up by saying: He had risen for the purpose of calling attention, first to the wrong method of appropriating money under the pretense of deficiencies; second, to the great cost of the reconstruction measures; thirdly to the fact that these expenses were yet in embryo, and that to carry out the system of reconstruction as initiated by Congress, it would cost the Government twenty times the amount already appropriated.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered an amendment authorizing State Conventions in the South to provide by taxation on property for the payment of expenses of reconstruction.

Mr. BUTLER claimed the amendment was not in order and the Chair so ruled.

The Committee rose and reported back the bill without amendment. The bill then passed; yeas 87, nays 50.

After considerable discussion the report of the Election Committee was agreed to—yeas 78; nays 31, and Mr. Cleaver was duly sworn in.

Mr. STOKES introduced a joint resolution amending the act of July 4th, 1864, more effectually to secure the payment of claims of loyal persons for property taken and used by the Federal forces during the late war. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. ELDRIDGE gave notice he would to-morrow introduce a joint resolution of thanks to Major General Hancock.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of retaining in the service the Veteran Reserve Corps, as now organized, and what number is needful for such duty, and to effect the other branch of the service. Adopted.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, from the Select Committee on payment of additional bounties, presented a report which was ordered to be printed and postponed to the 6th of January.

Mr. COVODE asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee of Public Buildings to inquire into the alleged fraudulent letting of a contract for building the jail in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SPALDING objected.

Mr. COVODE stated that one of the parties had confessed to black mailing.

The SPEAKER laid before a message from the President, enclosing the report of the Secretary of State in reference to obtaining testimony abroad as to the assassination of President Lincoln. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, in reference to establishing an arsenal at Fort David Russell, Dakotah Territory, in the 20 per cent. to employees, and to the hiring of a building in New York for military purposes. Appropriately referred. Adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

MR. GLADSTONE ON FENIANISM.

THE DISPUTE ABOUT SCHLESWIG.

The Italian Reserves in Service.

Discovery of a Fenian Plot.

Disastrous Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

England and Feniunism.

LONDON, December 19.—Mr. Gladstone made a speech to the miners and other operatives of Welmith, in Chester county, yesterday, in the course of which he reviewed the Fenian question. He did not hesitate to ascribe the existence of disaffection in Ireland to the bad management and misgovernment of Ireland.

Negotiations about Schleswig.

LONDON, December 19.—The report of a revival of negotiations between Prussia and Denmark, in regard to Schleswig, is doubted; but it is said active negotiations will be resumed in January.

Italian Reserves Called into Service.

FLORENCE, December 19.—The Government has issued orders calling into active service additional military reserves.

Fenian Designs.

LONDON, December 19.—It is reported a paper has been found in Wolverhampton, which shows the Fenians in England had organized a plot to plunder all the armories of the militia forces.

The Clerkenwell Disaster.

One of the persons injured at the recent explosion at Clerkenwell died to-day.

The Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

The explosion of nitro-glycerine at Newcastle-on-Tyne was more serious than reported. The sheriff and town surveyor, who were badly injured, have since died. Eight persons all told lost their lives by the explosion.

Acquitted.

Campbell, the banker, who recently failed, and was arrested on charges of fraud, was acquitted to-day.

CRESTLINE, OHIO.

Affray at a Saloon—Railway Officials Beset by Rowdies and Cut With Knives.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., December 19, 1867.

Last night an affray occurred at what was formerly known as Reh's larger beer saloon, by which Mr. Joseph Davis, an engineer on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, was seriously, and perhaps fatally wounded, and Mr. Steven Holland, a fireman on the same road, was slightly wounded. Two brothers by the name of Adam and Phillip Post, residents of this place, noted for their quarrelsome disposition, entered the saloon above named, which is now kept by a man by the name of Shaffer, and previously by a man named Hartman, who was at the time tending bar. The brothers Post attempted to pick a quarrel with Hartman on account of some money the Posts owed at the saloon, on which they, Hartman and the brothers Post, disagreed. The brothers apparently bent on a fight, abused Mr. Hartman and upon the advice and assistance of Davis and Holland, who were at the time lunching in the saloon, put them out of doors. Upon finishing their lunch, Davis and Holland started for home. After getting outside of the door the brothers Post, who, it seems, had been lying in wait, attacked them, and in the encounter cut Davis severely six times, Holland escaping with some slight wounds, and Davis so severely injured that he is not expected to recover.

The brothers escaped at the time, but have have been arrested to day, and are now confined in the prison at this place, awaiting the result of the affray.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

Empire Hotel Destroyed by Fire—Loss, $6,000; Insurance, $2,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., December 19, 1867.

A fire broke out here about four o'clock this morninig, in the hall of the Empire House, entirely destroying the building. The loss is about six thousand dollars. There was an insurance of two thousand dollars on the property. The house had been lately refurnished. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The M. E. Church at Bellair. Ohio.

We publish the following card with pleasure, and only regret there is any occasion for it:

BELLAIR, OHIO, December 17, 1867.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your Daily of this date there is a communication, over the signature of "S. P. Lutier," in which reference is made to the M. E. Church in this place. There is no man in this community by that name, and no one base enough to write the communication over his own name. The M. E. Church in this city has a faithful and efficient pastor, and there have been large additions to the church during his pastorate.

John Kelly,	John S. Davis,
T. K. Crozier,	H. Faupel,
M. M. Sanders,	J. M. Criswell,

Official members of M. E. Church.

The Annual Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren Church, will be held in York, commencing on the 23d of January next, and will continue for several days. The Conference will no doubt be represented by a large number of clergymen from the different parts of the State, among whom will be Bishop Glossbrenner, so well and favorably known in that community.

RAILWAY CHARGES.

Illegal Rates Exacted and Charters Violated.

The Legal Rates Must be Adhered to Whether Tickets are Pre-purchased or Not.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Important Opinion by Attorney General West, of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, December 16, 1867.

Hon. Geo. B. Wright, Commissioner of Railroads, &c.:

SIR: The correspondence between your Department and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, which was referred to this office, has been examined, and the points of controversy considered. I have now the honor to reply as follows:

RATES ON FREIGHT.

First. Said Company has no authority to charge on freight, transported a greater distance than thirty miles, any rate exceeding per ton five cents per mile. 1 S. and C., 273, sec. 9. Stat. 1,848; 1 S. and C. 376, sec. 13, Stat. 1 852.

RATES ON PASSENGERS.

Second. Said company, in my opinion, has no authority to charge for the transportation of passengers, any distance exceeding thirty miles a rate of fare exceeding three cents per mile.

1st. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, were incorporated prior to the adoption of the existing constitution, and under the general railroad act of 1848. By this latter act, sec. 12, these corporations were authorized to charge three and one-half cents per mile, for distances exceeding thirty miles. 1 S. and C., 273.

THE FRANCHISE OF THE P. FT. W. & C. R. R.

2d. On the first day of August, 1856, these corporations were consolidated, under the act of 1852, 1 S. and C., 280, and formed a new corporation, known as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, (See History of Reorganization, p. 8.)

3d. By the act of consolidation, the original corporations became, and were "merged in the new corporation" (1b. 281, Sec. 22). All the rights, liberties, faculties and franchises of the original corporations became, and were to be for the non-purchase of a ticket or other cause.

4th. The time, place or manner of payment can have nothing to do with the rate of fare. It may be required either at the beginning or end of the journey, as the company may deem proper; but this does not and can not determine the reasonableness of the amount charged. Whether a rate be or be not reasonable, depends, therefore, in no sense upon the pre-purchase or the non-purchase of tickets. Hence a rate which is reasonable in the case of pre-purchase, cannot be raised if necessary to be reasonable in the case of non-purchase of tickets.

5th. *Finally*, the rates for all distances must be "fixed," not variable, floating or uncertain. They must also be "reasonable," in the sense otherwise the new corporation would have been without power or authority to charge and collect such fares.

6th. But the new corporation thus organized by the consolidation of said original corporations, under the act of 1852, was made "subject to all the restrictions of said act." (1b. Sec. 31).

By section 13, of said act, it was declared that all railroad companies organized under it are "restricted from charging or collecting such rate per mile for the transportation of passengers as may be considered as elements in determining what is reasonable, which, as shown above, can not be. A fair and "fixed" rate of reward for the transportation of passengers is the only reasonable and legal standard. No other or greater rate, either as a penalty for the non-purchase of tickets, or as a premium of insurance against loss or delinquency of agents, can, in legal contemplation, be authorized or allowed. What is reasonable in the case of the pre-purchase of tickets, is therefore, reasonable in case of their

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania; Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, carefully prepared. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper on the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

MR. WEED says that Judge CHASE has "given up" the negro suffrage question in the North. This must be a mistake; for it is well known that the negroes in the South are expected to go for him almost or quite in a body, which they would not do if he was not true to their race in the North. We perceive that the Georgia Constitutional Convention, where there are a good many negroes, has inaugurated a movement for Judge CHASE for President, which also is wholly inconsistent with Mr. WEED's representation of his position on the suffrage question.

THE details of the accident on the Lake Shore Railroad, whereby some forty or fifty human beings, in a wrecked car, were roasted to death, are almost too shocking for perusal. There must be a fearful responsibility somewhere, though it is hardly probable it will be ever located, or penalty of any kind inflicted on any one. This is the second accident of the kind within a month, and accidents of this description in the last few years have been more or less frequent. It is, therefore, proper to suggest that means should be employed to guard against the contingency of cars taking fire when thrown from the track or otherwise knocked about. Fearful experience demands that when passengers enter a car they shall feel safe from being roasted alive. The liability to such a dreadful fate, in consequence of the means employed to warm cars, certainly does exist; and being burned alive, it appears, is not the remotest contingency of traveling by railroad.

IT is given out that the whisky men are willing to pay two millions of dollars to get through Congress the repeal of the law declaring contraband all whisky sold for less than two dollars a gallon, besides some other little *reforms* which they deem necessary for the public good. Seeing that they defraud the Government out of $80,000,000 or $100,000,000 a year, it is probable they can afford it. It is to be hoped, however, that there is virtue enough in Congress to resist them. Before the whisky tax laws are touched, we hope a genuine effort will be made to enforce them. A fair trial has not yet been made. From the Department down to the lowest revenue post, how not to do it has been the order of the day and every day. Of course we do not mean that there are no honest Revenue Officers; but we do mean that the frauds and the consequent loss of not less than one hundred millions the last year, are the direct result of inefficiency and dishonesty, through all the way from Washington to the remotest whisky still in the land.

THE Philadelphia Board of Trade have under consideration a proposition for an additional Ice Boat on the Delaware, to be maintained at the State's expense. To this end an application will be made to the Legislature at the ensuing session. For several years, enterprises in which different sections of the State are vitally interested—the Connellsville Railroad for instance—have been before the Legislature for simple justice; and almost uniformly experienced strong if not fatal opposition from Philadelphia. She is about to come herself for an appropriation from the public treasury in support of an object, the merits of which we have no occasion to discuss now, but which will be fortunate if it can command a small part of the reasons in its favor which back the application of the Connellsville Company, and the petitions for a Free Railroad Law. Our only object now is to express the hope that Philadelphia will liberalize her views and actions, to the extent at least that when she asks legislation and money in her own behalf, she will stand prepared to accord long denied justice to others. If such be not her attitude, she can scarcely expect to have anything she may ask for granted.

GENERAL GRANT.

The publication of the letter written by General GRANT to the President, four months since, energetically protesting against the removal of Secretary STANTON and General SHERIDAN, has knocked away the last prop that supported the single objection to him as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The letter was a strictly private one, written with no expectation it would ever come before the public. If General GRANT is suspected of ever doing or saying anything for effect, certainly nothing of the sort can be alleged of this letter. It reflects the genuine sentiments of his heart,—sentiments he cherished sufficiently to plead for with the recreant occupant of the White House; sentiments he has done all in his power to intuse into the Administration of the country, and to which no man can doubt he will prove faithful, in whatever position he may be called to occupy. No one can fail to observe the tenacity with which he maintains the rights of "the loyal people," with whom he on all occasions identifies himself and in whose name he warned the President to desist from contemplated acts. We conclude that hereafter we shall hear little or nothing of doubts and inuendoes—except, of course, from WENDELL PHILLIPS and his set—concerning Gen. GRANT's principles in connection with the Presidential nomination at the hands of the Republican party. Of the papers that have been foremost and most persistent in endeavors to create distrust is the New York *Tribune*. But we conclude that even it has been convinced and now feels that it would be rank injustice to continue such endeavors; for on the letter itself it comments as follows:

"The long suppressed letter of Gen. Grant to the President, in which he so earnestly protests against the suspension of Secretary Stanton, and his hearty indorsement of Sheridan, *more than justify the assertions of friends who have claimed that he is in full accord with Congress and its policy of reconstruction.* They will be read with interest and delight as the frank avowals of a sincere patriot."

In Chicago the *Republican* has sympathized with the *Tribune*, but, like that paper, it yields the point and doubts no longer. Its language is as follows:

"The much-talked of letter from Gen. Grant to President Johnson, protesting against the removal of Secretary Stanton and Gen. Sheridan, has at last been made public as the result of a Congressional call for the documents in these cases. We presume there will be no further question in regard to Gen. Grant's political status after the perusal of this letter. We do not wonder that Mr. Johnson was unwilling that such a protest from the General of the Army should be laid before the people."

The *Post* is the name of a smart little penny daily, established in Philadelphia to support Mr. CHASE's claims, and edited by a gentleman from the *Tribune*. Its labors to create distrust of General Grant, have been constant and zealous. It comments at length on the letter, and from its editorial we select the following:

"*Stop!* is a noble letter that General Grant wrote to the President, protesting against the removal of Secretary Stanton and of General Sheridan. How direct and unmistakable proof that General Grant, on the first of last August, had no sympathy with the President's policy, and was in the main a friend of the policy of Congress, could not be given. * * * We rejoice in this letter, to manly and straightforward, with its ringing words at the end—"I know that I am right." And if Gen. Grant was right four months ago, on the questions with which the letter deals, we believe that he is not wrong now.

Most men of sense will, we conclude, be inclined to be reconciled to Gen. GRANT's reticence, so long as he speaks as he has spoken when he has thought proper to say anything.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives, by an emphatic vote, indicated the sentiment of the country against any further contraction of the currency. And now we have an elaborate report from the Finance Committee of the Senate, presenting a full abstract of the figures and arguments on this subject. The votes in the House also clearly show that the question as to the best mode of paying the public debt will be considered in all its bearings, and will not become a party question. The programme first broached by GEORGE H. PENDLETON during the late election campaign in Ohio, and which most of the Democratic papers accepted as their own, has not been referred to by the abler men of that party in Congress. Although Mr. STEVENS, Gen. BUTLER, and a few leading Republicans, went off in the same channel, it is now evident that the most intelligent sentiment of the country and of Congress is against it. We especially congratulate our readers that this matter will be disposed of on its own merits, long before the Presidential candidates are agreed upon, and will not constitute a plank in either platform. The amount of the public debt expressly payable in gold by the law creating it is . . . . . $ 869,664,607
The remainder 1,610,000,000

$2,479,664,607

It would seem, therefore, that over one-third of the debt is payable in gold, and the remaining two-thirds is admitted to have been sold by the Secretary of the Treasury under express representation that the same was payable in coin. Under such circumstances this question ought not to have been raised. A large portion of our own people and all the foreign holders of our bonds, would regard it as repudiation on the part of the National Government. Before any considerable portion of this debt would be paid specie payments will be resumed, or the premium on gold be so small that very little would be gained by the operation. The votes already taken in the House show a large majority adverse to all semi-repudiation schemes. The Senate is almost unanimously adverse, and the intelligent sentiment of the country accords with the majority in Congress.

PROMPTNESS AND STABILITY.

The improved feeling in the financial world since the House of Representatives passed the bill suspending contraction, whereby a strong probability was created, if not a pledge given, of prompt action and a stable policy in the future, should satisfy the Senate that it is the right course to pursue. This feeling is not a fiction. It has followed, the natural result of a true cause, just as the verdure follows genial warmth. It is difficult to understand what the opponents of anti-contraction want. Judged by results, when the House passed the anti-contraction bill, it struck at the particular cause of discase, for the patient revived at once. What better test can there be? What sort of skill has the doctor who, finding his patient reviving under a certain treatment, changes it for a totally different one? And yet the United States Senate hesitates, and even evinces a disposition to adopt a treatment totally different from the one which has been followed by such good effects. And it is this hesitation, delay and uncertainty which will create a state of things even worse than that which it was the design to correct. We must have stability—contraction or expansion. Neither can be so bad as an unsettled policy. Perhaps after all it is not so much what Congress does, as when it is done. No man knows what the future will be—whether contraction will stop or go on; whether two or four millions a month or none at all will be retired—a state of things, which of all others, Congress should do all in its power to avoid. The everlasting idea that nothing can be done until after the holidays are over, still prevails, and probably would, were the emergency ever so much greater than it is. The feasting over, let us hope delay will be at an end.

STATE REVENUE CASES IN COURT.

This week has been set apart before his Honor, Judge PEARSON, at Harrisburg, to dispose of a large number of appeals which have been taken by corporations from the decision of the Auditor General taxing them. One of these involved the right of the Legislature to tax coal shipped on the Monongahela slackwater to ports outside of the State. The Monongahela Navigation Company has been collecting the tax under protest, and withholding the same until the constitutionality of the act is tested. Judge PEARSON, in a former case, has decided against the right of the Commonwealth to impose this tax on tonnage shipped out of the State.

There are several other cases in which parties from this section are interested. Some of these are what is known as double taxation on corporations. The Auditor General has taxed oil and manufacturing corporations under what is called in the Auditor's Report corporation stocks, and also, under the recent act of 1864, three per cent. on net profits, making in the aggregate what the companies believe an enormous tax. The whole number of appeals is over twenty, and cover in the aggregate several hundred thousand dollars of State tax. After Judge PEARSON passes upon them, an appeal has to be taken to the Supreme Court by either party. That Court meets in May next, in Harrisburg, when the cases will be finally disposed of.

THE sympathies of the country will very naturally be with Gen. HANCOCK in his great affliction. To be the recipient of the extraordinary praise which ANDREW JOHNSON in the most extraordinary manner ever heard of lavishes upon him, the General must conclude that he has done something so inconsistent with his former acts that his standing among loyal men must necessarily be extremely jeopardised. And perhaps such is the fact. At any rate, most of decent men will at once conclude that he must have done something of a very extraordinary character to be so lavishly praised by the recreant occupant of the White House. We see that the motive of the President is a puzzle with all sorts of people in Washington. It certainly could not have been a good one. The most sensible conclusion is, that, perceiving HANCOCK looming up somewhat in the Presidential horizon, he concluded to kill him off, and as the quickest and most certain way, he resolved to praise him. The device certainly does credit to the President's penetration, and evinces a most accurate perception of his own standing. HANCOCK is a clever soldier—though a rather light man and ambitious; and on the whole was worthy of a better fate than he has received at the hands of Mr. JOHNSON.

GEN. FRANKLIN has sent a letter to Gen. Grant in behalf of Fitz John Porter, which concludes as follows:

"For my part, I know that Porter was as loyal as the most loyal soldier now dead, and that no thought of treason or disaffection entered his brain. He was a victim to Pope's failure in Virginia, and it seems to me he has remained a victim long enough. You will, in my opinion, do an act which will not be the least among those which will make up your fame if you will lend your weight towards giving Porter the opportunity to retrieve his character as a citizen and soldier."

Franklin and Porter always were chums, and they hang together yet.

THE Philadelphia *North American* thinks that Mr. Stanton has been materially damaged by the President's Message, giving the reasons for suspending him, and expresses the opinion that his restoration by the Senate under present circumstances is out of the question.

THERE is a report that the Hudson River, the New York Central, the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies are about to repudiate their contracts with the Express companies, with a view of themselves carrying the packages of goods now carried by the Express companies.

A Christmas Monologue.

First a handful of snow, not more than a child's tiny palm might hold. Then a dash of a larger handful, as if the wind had suddenly stripped a snow white dove mid air of its plumage. Lastly a quick, thick, steady, hushing fall of snow; a regular Christmas snow, dimming the light in the little office. Looking up into the patch of grey sky, scarcely visible through the thick flakes, the old Christmas feeling came warm and strong, and we declared a half holiday.

Into the safe went the thick ledger. Into its drawer the familiar pen of gold, cherished Christmas gift of a comrade far away, and Christmas and snow, Christmas and books, Christmas and gifts, and Christmas and happy hearts, rang the changes of our thoughts, like the chime of Christmas bells.

What a blessed time is Christmas, we thought, as slowly loitering on our way to KAY & Co.'s, our favorite Christmas haunt, we watched the groups of children, clustering round windows gay with Christmas goods. How our heart went out toward a little one, who, just admitted into the mysteries of "Kriss Kringle," we heard declaring to her mother, before a well filled window, "It is just the thing for Dot, and we must buy it for her stocking." Happy little heart bounding with the first delight of proving gifts for the happiness of others. Happy had that child's heart been, in past years, when, in full faith in "Santa Claus" and his wonderful chimney descent, it bounded with joy to find in the grey of the early Christmas morn a well filled stocking—for it is blessed to receive. But now, sharing in "Mamma's" pleasant toil of preparing Christmas for others, the little child realized how much more blessed it is to give than receive.

Few dollars has a poor clerk to spare for Christmas pleasures, but our heart opened so to that happy child voice, that bright child face, that we felt that if, only for once, we had a big, yes, *big*, bank account, how easily we should become a veritable "Santa Claus." How, then, our wizened face, and thin form, would wax full, and jolly, under the blessed happiness of giving, and making happy hearts. This thinking pleasant fancies we soon found ourselves in front of KAY & Co.'s elegant new salesroom, peering into its clear plate-glass windows. With what a sense of coming pleasures we hovered around the door before entering upon the delights contained in the long ranges of neat book-cases, and on the convenient tables we could see, through the windows, burdened with the richness of choice books.

Human forbearance has at all times a limit, and gliding in behind the portly form of a well to do customer of the house, we drew a quickened breath of delight, over the pages of Appleton's beautiful "Life of Man Symbolized." Dainty in device, exquisite in print, choice in matter, it is a rare gift to bestow, where respect, esteem and love, go hand and hand, with the gift, to the recipient, from the giver. And here is "Snow Bound," charming ideal of thrifty New England. How happily the artist's hand has pictured the poet's words. Buy it son of the old Bay State, for her who long auld our smoke and din remembers almost as a dream the gleeful winter evenings, and quiet snowy days, when you were boy and girl together, amid New England's snows. It is a book, for the quiet fireside and old time Thanksgiving recollections. And here is "Two Centuries of Song," and here "Birket Foster's pictures of English Scenery," and here Tennyson's "Elaine" where *there's* magic pencil has gilded refined gold, and makes tender echo of rare device to the full music of the poet's thought. Ah, me! What happiness those who can bestow such choice books have it in their power to make for others and themselves. And here is Irving's Sketch Book, Putnam's unrivalled artist's edition, the book of America. And here Childe Harold, magnificent in all respect, a notable volume amid many typographical wonders. And here a gem in a new edition of "Waltons Angler," choice in every particular. And here "Scott's Songs," a beautiful elegant publication of "Palmer's" golden gathering of the choicest songs of the world, a book to be loved. And here, and here, and there, and there, on every hand, volume on volume, in all the ranges of literature. Choice editions, rare either for illustrations or beautiful in typography, or dainty in paper, exquisite in binding or standard in subject, solid in paper, and wonderful in press work.

And for the boys the manly, studious, truthful boys; they to whom their mother's hearts go out with a feeling that contains all of hope, of pride, of trembling, and of prayer. How much of pleasure is contained for them in these sections of KAY & Co.'s book cases. Here are the standard boy books of our own days of ball, and kite and school; so beautiful in paper, printing, and illustration, that we scarcely know our old time friends. And thereto added scores and scores of volumes of newer birth.

A most excellent collection, wherein is not one that cannot be safely put into the hands of the most anxiously guarded lad.

And for the girls, the fairy, dancing, laughing pets of the house; the spring sunbeams of the family circle, what delights for them the shelves *of this* section hold. How over these beautiful volumes golden curls, brown curls, and black curls, will droop lower and lower, in rapt perusals of their well told stories. How brown eyes will dance, how black eyes will sparkle, and blue eyes grow brighter, as Christmas morning brings these treasures into their hands. O happy parents! who can for the parting with a few dollars put so much delight into the hearts of the boys you love, and the girls you cherish. The money you are making will be theirs. Let them have some of it now. In these rare, good, and beautiful books which crowd KAY & Co.'s cases.

Christmas comes but once a year, and, sometimes, in the next Christmas, the cheerful boy voice, that made glad the house, is silent, and the pure, bright girl, makes sunshine here no more. Make happy childhoods for your children, for soon enough, if the good "All Father" spares them, they become men and women, battling with the cares of life. If not, there blooms no more fragrant flower, on the pale mound, than the recollection that around the child's earthly life you gathered all the sunshine you could. What more of sunshine can come to a child, than a happy Christmas, filled with delightful gifts?

Bless us how we have been soliloquizing to KAY & Co.'s wilderness of books. Hey! little one, peeping over the top of that heaped up table of "juvenile's and toy books," do not look so half frightened at the little old man who has been jabbering to the air this half hour. Heaven bless your curly head and bright eyes! If you called us "papa," would not the space on the mantel above your stocking be heaped up on Christmas morning with those brilliant London toy books? Good evening, little bird of somebody's house! I am going home to a lonely room in a cheerless boarding house, to wonder why those who have homes of their own, and a ring of bright and loving faces within, and money "forby," do not swoop down on KAY & Co.'s this Christmas, and carry off all the huge store of desirable books he has provided for such as you, and for older folks as well.

Gen. Sheridan in New Orleans.

Gen. Sheridan, in his report of his administration of affairs in New Orleans, after recounting the difficulties of his task, does not hesitate to say that the situation was "rendered still more difficult by the apparently open sympathy of the President with the functionaries" which the rebels had placed in position before the reconstruction laws were passed. In concluding his report, he refers to the President again as follows:

I have been charged by the highest authority in the nation with being tyrannical and a partisan and I am not afraid to say, when such charges are made against me, that I rest in my heart they are untrue. In my dealings with the people of Louisiana and Texas I was governed by honor, justice and truth; no political influences or interests were allowed to control my actions. I carried out my views with satisfaction to all except those whom it disenfranchised and a set of dishonest political tricksters who had previously debauched, and who sought to make use of the law to obtain place and position; and the whole system of reconstruction was faithfully and successfully pushed forward to near its completion, with order and economy, until the 2d of September, 1866, when I received General orders No. 81, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant Gen. eral's Office, Washington, August 27, 1867, relieving me from the command of the Fifth Military District, and assigning me to the Department of the Missouri.

THE recent suffocation of seven persons, by fire, in a "tenement house" in New York, has provoked severe and just censure for the reckless disregard of human life evinced by the owners of this class of buildings in the metropolis, as well as by the city authorities in failing to provide an adequate remedy. The *Tribune* suggests this remedy: "The only way of curing the evil is to strike the owners of these buildings on the pocket-nerve. Let every life taken under these circumstances be regarded as insured, say for $5,000, or any other adequate sum, payable one-half by the owner of the building, for which the survivers shall have a lien on the real estate, and one-half by the city, so as to secure the co-operation of official vigilance with private interest for the protection of those who, wearied by toil, are locked in slumber and unable to protect themselves. The people have the duty and responsibility upon them of preventing these wholesale massacres, and it can be done by making the authors of the mischief responsible in damages to the widows and orphans whom it bequeaths to the cold mercies of a world that too often has not time to think of its sufferers.

A BILL will soon be introduced, it is said, reorganizing the Patent Office, abolishing the office of Commissioner, and investing the power confided in him in a board of commissioners to be appointed by the President, similar to the method prevailing in France and England. From this board of commissioners there is to be no appeal, except in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Bogus Champagne.

It is generally known that bogus champagne or "sparkling wine" is largely manufactured in New York, and made to so closely imitate the genuine article as to meet with ready sale. It would seem, however, from recent developments made in that city, that the public have but a very faint idea of the magnitude of the trade, and the immense frauds which are being constantly practised, not only on the revenue, but on those who purchase and use the fashionable track. There is a duty of six dollars a basket, in gold, upon the imported article, and this fact has greatly stimulated the bogus operators. Every effort was made by honest dealers to protect the public against these frauds, but without avail—so perfectly were their operations concealed. In July, 1866, Congress added an additional section, taxing all wines made or put up in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, six dollars per dozen bottles, and a tax to be paid under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The Government officers have been watching the New York operators very diligently of late, and have ascertained that of the standard brands of champagne, such as Heidsick, Mumm & Co., Moet & Chandon, and others—there has been more manufactured and sold in New York of the imitation than has been imported of the genuine. The basis of fictitious champagne is a cheap Sauterne, easily obtained in any of the French markets, and paying on its arrival here a duty of sixty cents a gallon. Its color is easily made to resemble that of champagne; it is sweetened with rock candy; and in some cases "fired up" with brandy. To this mixture is then added a cunning compound of drugs and essences, which imparts to the stuff a *bouquet* so exactly resembling that of the genuine article that even a connoisseur might be deceived. More than half a dozen of these bogus manufactories have been seized by the officers of the Government in New York, and an investigation into their affairs will be promptly made. In the meantime the lovers of the "sparkling" are not likely to suffer much.

The Fenians and the English.

The British Government doubtless committed a grave blunder in putting the gibbet in operation at Manchester, but the sympathy which that act created for the Fenians seems to have emboldened them to acts even more terrible and reprehensible. Hanging three Irishmen "as a warning to conspirators" not to attempt the rescue of any more prisoners, was a savage measure; but the blowing up of the Clerkenwell jail by the Fenians, by way of retaliation, was a much more barbarous thing, inasmuch as the lives of innocent parties were recklessly sacrificed. The New York *Tribune* remarks:

We have expressed our conviction more than once that the worst thing at present to be apprehended from the Fenian movement is the kindling of a riotous animosity between Celtic and Saxon hosts in the English cities and towns, which parties seem now to be trying their best to precipitate this by their cruel treatment of the convicts and by their outcry upon a course at illiberal rigor; the press has been sounding up for days the cry of "Fenian" panic, and now the Fenians have allowed themselves to be provoked into a retaliation which, if they are not stopped at once, will render it literally impossible for the Crown not to hang, or for the English people not to hate them. The British public is in a very savage and brutal creature when he is aroused, and if he persuades himself that his home is to be blown up with gunpowder, Ireland may be left to herself, and Fenians and Saxons may fight it out to the death. Cleerkenwell will be the cannon's mouth, and justified the murders of Fenians by the Fenian conspiracies about a mo sacre of Irish insurgents.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Carpenter has been furnishing to the New York *Independent* a series of reminiscences of the late President Lincoln, some interesting and some others of no consequence. In the last batch he gave an account of an interview of ex-Governor Horatio Seymour of New York with Mr. Lincoln, in which Mr. Seymour is made to ask for a reduction of the New York quota, and Mr. Lincoln to rebuke him for doing so, while all the other governors were offering to do more than was asked. Mr. Seymour says the story is a sheer fabrication; that he never was in Washington during Lincoln's term, never had an interview with Mr. Lincoln on public affairs.

—Three of the five young fools in Berlin, Prussia, who lately tried to pass seven days and seven nights without sleeping, have died since they failed in the attempt. One of the others was so worn out that he fell asleep while riding on horseback in the Thiergarten, and dropped from his horse, which kicked him and injured him severely.

—Bismarck's income, since he received the large donation from the Prussian Parliament, is between forty and fifty thousand dollars. He lives very economically, and said some weeks ago to Baron Von Rothschild, the Frankfort deputy, that he had no doubt that he would by and by become a millionaire. Until the year 1865, the Prussian Prime Minister was heavily in debt, and hardly able to make both ends meet.

—The remark of Napoleon at the birth of the King of Rome, as reported by himself in St. Helena, is well known. The accoucheur Dubois came to the Emperor pale with fright and informed him that a choice must be made between the life of the mother and that of the child. "Save the mother," said the Emperor, "it is her right. Proceed just as you would do in the case of a citizen's wife of the Rue St. Denis." The Emperor added that the answer produced an electric effect on Dubois. He recovered his *sang froid*, and in a quarter of an hour the King of Rome was born. It is not so generally known that Queen Caroline, of England was recalled from the same hazard by coolness and decision. Her strength seemed totally exhausted. The attendants were in a state of extreme alarm, when Lord Thurlow said, in his usual rough way, "Don't think of Princesses here; treat her like the washerwoman, and give her a glass of brandy." The advice was followed and the Princess speedily recovered.

—Roger Sherman's old bull's-eye watch, which marked the hours during his preparation of the Declaration of Independence, is to be presented to Gen. W. T. Sherman.

—When you see a young man and woman walking down the street, leaning against each other like a pair of badly matched oxen, it is a pretty good sign that they are bent on consolidation.

—Madame Vestvali paid down a thousand pounds, and has taken the Lyceum Theater from Fechter for six months. Her management, thus far, has been crowned with success. So says a London item; but an American manager now in London, who when at home lives not a thousand miles from Pittsburgh writes a different state of things.

PERFUMERY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We have just received for our Holiday sales, one of the largest and most superb stock of elegant Perfumery ever offered in this market, and at prices to suit the times. It consists of the very finest of French, English and American makes, such as Lubin, Coudray, Low, Ede, Bayley and others. Also, a fine assortment of
Hair Brushes, Combs,
Ladies' Companions,
Glove Boxes,
Cigar stands,
Perfume Stands,
Work Boxes,
Genuine Havana Cigars,
And a large stock of other goods suitable for presents.
McCLELLAN & McKENAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street,

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES,
DUBLIN PORTER
AND BROWN STOUT,
The Genuine Imported Article, sold at the LOWEST PRICES, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
DRUG STORE,
NO. 84 MARKET ST., Corner of the Diamond.
SPEER'S SAMBURGH PORT
Grape Wine,
100 CASES OF THIS FINE WINE received and for sale Lower than at any other place in the city, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
DRUG STORE,
No. 84 MARKET ST., Corner of the Diamond,
REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE AT COST.
My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 128 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 660 Smithfield street.
A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked, if allowed to continue,
IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,
IS OFTEN THE RESULT.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.
Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.
Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d*
METTAM'S GALVANO ELECTRO
METALIC INSOLES,
VOLTAIC BELTS AND ARMLETS,
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold Feet, &c.
Depot 434 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by H. D. DEFENBACHER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 124 MARKET STREET.

The West India Disasters.

[Extract from a private letter dated St. Thomas, December 1.]

November 20. At about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th, feeling weary, I had retired to my room for a few moments, when I felt a dreadful earthquake. I immediately went to a window, whence I could see a greater part of this quarter of the city, and beheld the clamor, anguish and despair of the population. I had felt in Venezuela several earthquakes more violent than this, but never one of such long duration. By my reckoning it lasted from fifty to fifty-five seconds, but other gentlemen say that its duration was from sixty-five to seventy seconds. After doing what I could to inspire confidence among the ladies and sea-captains who were in the parlor, stricken with horror, I went out to learn what damage had been done in the city. I had scarcely reached M.'s store when I saw coming through the street a great crowd of people crying, "The sea is coming! The sea is coming!" I walked rapidly in the opposite direction to that pursued by the crowd and went to the butchery dock, in order to see for myself the rare exhibition. I saw at a distance of about two or three miles, the waves coming in with their white caps, apparently as high as a mountain. While their appearance was well calculated to excite terror, at the same time the predominant sentiment in my mind was that the spectacle was supremely *magnificent!* Some minutes after, the harbor was thrown into great confusion, the commercial street and many stores under the sea. The waves returned to the sea in a few minutes, but left many wrecks behind. An hour after this invasion of the sea the earth began again to quake, and continued incessantly, day and night, from one to eight times in each hour. During this period the population remained in open places. Still, I have remained in my room, passing the nights with my watch in my hand, observing the earthquakes, which are almost uniformly preceded by subterranean thunder, really terrific for persons who are not fortified by great self-possession.

The Boston board of trade, at its meeting, Monday, passed resolutions favoring the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands and the repeal of the cotton tax, both of which measures are now pending before the Senate, and also decided to call a commercial convention to meet at Boston, Wednesday, February 5th. Delegates will be invited from every board of trade and chamber of commerce in the United States, and the questions of currency, the transportation interests of the country, the depressed condition of our ocean commerce, the proposal for a uniform measurement of grain, the organization of a national chamber of commerce, and other important topics, will be considered.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
CORN.
NEW EAR AND SHELLED CORN
WANTED BY
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.
ACCOUNTS
INVESTIGATED, BALANCED AND CLOSED,
By an experienced Practical Accountant. Address
POSTOFFICE BOX NO. 505.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT
OF TRUSTEE IN PLACE OF THOMAS PERKINS, DECEASED. No. 99, December T, 1867.
And now to wit, December 10, 1867, the account of NATHANIEL BALLENTINE, Trustee of said estate, having been filed and confirmed nisi, and the same will be confirmed absolutely on the fourth day of January, 1868, unless exceptions are filed thereto in the meantime. By the Court.
L. S. From the Record.
JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy, of the estate of WILLIAM BURNS, and as surviving partner of the late firm of S. & W. Burns, will expose to public sale, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hotel of J. Long, in Coraopolis, Pa., the following described property, viz: Two Wagons; six pairs Board Sleds; two Timber Sleds; Wood and Sled Carts; 150 feet of Iron; 1 inch Resting; 200 feet Resting, (assorted widths); 100,000 feet White Pine Boards, more or less, at Seaton & McGaffick's Saw Mill; 4 Board Circular Saws; 1 Set Screw Plates; 1 New Truck; Log Wagon; 1 Saw Gummer; 1 set Blacksmith Tools; 1 Piano.
Terms—Cash.
J. B. JONES,
Assignee of W. Burns, etc.
PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
REOPENS THURSDAY, JANUARY 2D, 1868.
Application for admission should be made previous to that time, so that classes may start with the Classes upon the regular courses of instruction. For Circulars apply to
COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.,
Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, I will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, December 28th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property, late of BENJAMIN WAMAKE, deceased, to-wit: One Lot of Ground, situated at Enon station, in the First Lot, No. 1, bounded on the north by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, east by property of Mary Hafner, south by Front street, and west by Main street, on which are erected a good large Frame store-house, Frame Warehouse, Smoke House, stables, &c. The above property is well located for a general Mercantile and Commission Business.
Terms—One third of purchase money on the confirmation of the sale; balance in two equal annual payments, secured by mortgage on premises.
JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK, Admr'
No. 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
AT
EVANS' NOVELTY,
THE LARGEST
AND
MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
Christmas Presents,
IN THE CITY.
Fresh and desirable stock, offered at prices never before known in Pittsburgh.
Watches,
Silver Plated Ware, of every description;
Portfolios and Table Cutlery,
Dominoes and Chess men,
Meerschaum Pipes,
Ladies' Purses,
Traveling Bags,
Watch Stands,
Note Cases,
Segar Cases,
Portemonnaies,
Fine Gold Jewelry,
Work Boxes,
Baskets,
Writing Desks,
Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Pocketbooks,
Portfolios,
Carvers,
Bohemian and Ruby Vases,
Engraved and Ruby Cologne Bottles,
China and Decorated Vases,
Wine Glasses, &c.
The above comprises but a small part of our extensive assortment. Large line of Goods for
CHILDREN'S PRESENTS,
ANY ARTICLE ON THE COUNTER FOR 25c.
M. A. EVANS & CO.,
59 FIFTH STREET.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE.
THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1868,
WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE,
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau st., N. Y.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.
AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.
Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.
A NEW STYLE OF
SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,
FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES.
Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes. Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted; County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 249 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. MEISSNER.
1868. DIARIES. 1868.
OF THE USUAL VARIETIES,
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN
Corner of Wood and Third street.
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
PORTABLE SELF-ACTING
FIRE ENGINE,
Puts out Fires instantly.
No HOUSE SAFE Without Them.
Send for Circular.
cod Office, 114 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.
PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 125 bush Rolled Corn Meal; 50 bush Rolled Oats; white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 2,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 30 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale by
100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh Mess Butter. In store and for sale by
R. LIDDLE,
No. 124 Liberty street.
ECONODY IS FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Speer's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secure perfect combustion when joining the free entire supply of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; fan-like combustion of room and is a first-class ventilator. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHEBATT, Agts., No. 21 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 WOOD STREET,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
HOLIDAY STOCK
JUST RECEIVED AT FACTORY PRICES.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.
NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
DUE JULY 1st, 1868.
THE FOLLOWING
LOANS,
DUE JULY 1st, 1868,
WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST
TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
VIZ:
LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.
LOAN OF JULY 19 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.
Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1st OF JULY, 1868.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JO

The Daily Commercial

CHRISTMAN COMING.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Of all the days throughout the year,
The gladdest day and best
Comes in the heart of winter,
When Nature is at rest.

When the days are at the shortest,
And the nights are dark and long,
And only the hoarse old raven
The robin pipes his song.

When not a flower is on the hill,
Nor a green leaf on the tree,
And only the melly and ivy
Are beautiful to see.

Then cometh the best day of the year
The blessed day of all,
When Jesus Christ, the Savior,
Was born in the oxen's stall.

Not amidst gold and purple,
In pomp of worldly pride,
With Chancellors and Archbishops,
And ladies on every side.

But all among the oxen,
Those plodding and patient things,
Was born, in the depth of winter,
The King of earthly kings.

The Story of a Remarkable Man.

Just six years ago there died, at a little town by the seaside in Sussex, England, a member of the English Parliament, who united in himself some of the most opposite, and one would imagine, conflicting characteristics. He was the nephew of an Earl; his mother was the daughter of a Bishop; he was the descendant of a staunch line of Tory ancestry; associated in marriage connections with a dozen leading families in the Peerage. He had been the leader in the world of fashion, and the darling of singers and actresses; and yet, with these qualities, he was, at the same time, the leader of the extreme Chartist operatives; the pet of even the physical force agitators, who at one time contemplated insurrection for the five points, since conceded in peaceable ways. He was at once a confidant and friend of Louis Napoleon, and champion of Mazzini.

This remarkable man left no enemy behind, and despite his extraordinary pursuits and companions, left the prefix of "honest" to his name. To this hour the memory of "Honest Tom Duncombe" is treasured, not only in the immense metropolitan constituency which he represented, but in all the large cities of England.

Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, M. P., had all the advantages of birth and fortune. He was at Harrow, one of the best of our public and aristocratic schools; he was in the crack regiment of "Guards," and rose from an ensign to a captaincy, and all the paths of fashionable life were open to him. He was one of the handsomest young men about town, as well as the the best dressed, and was the heir to considerable landed estate. There was about him an indefinable charm of grace and refinement. He went in for dress, and became as perfect a dandy as London ever saw. He went in for equipage, and his carriage became familiar to every West End lounger. He went in for horses, and with as much spirit rode the best back in the Park as he backed the favorite at Newmarket. His vote and interest were sought as a patron of the drama, and he became constant in his attendance on the nightly assemblies of the principal performers, behind the scenes and before. In all these gratifications he associated with the aristocracy. And nothing could have been less anticipated than his undertaking the advocacy of extreme Radical opinions, and yet he was for nearly a quarter of a century the workingman's representative *par excellence*. It is a singular story.

Duncombe began life a rich man, and ended it poor, though he was still in Parliament, and lived in case. He was the soul of good nature, and he gambled. He went on the turf, and lost heavily. He was fond of the society of actresses and opera singers, and they bled him fearfully. At Drury Lane Theatre, not many years ago, a chosen few of the London Beau in public life, including poets, painters, and some five or six leading men of the public press, were favored with a sort of *carte blanche* to mingle with the actors and actresses in what is termed the "green room," and it was there Tom Duncombe (as he was always called) was, of all, the most conspicuous. In play, one of his aristocratic associates—Lord Chesterfield—contrived to win of him a sum which itself caused a millstone of debt to hang round his neck for the rest of his life. It was no less than £100,000. His horses were such splendid animals that the West End tradesmen were in delight when they stopped at the shop doors. His company was courted with avidity by marquises and dukes, and men would have looked on him with envy had not his courtesy disarmed them.

But there is now the really extraordinary part of his life to tell. All the time he was out doors this "glass of fashion and mold of form," he was, in Parliament, the vehement advocate of universal suffrage; the enemy of the State Church and the political associate of men like Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist chief. In 1841 he was selected to present the great Chartist petition, signed by 1,300,000 persons. He was one of the most popular speakers in the House of Commons. He spared no one in his defense of the masses against the ruling class, and said things which from the lips of others would have brought the speaker into the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms. He had a way of going straight to the heart of a topic, and a dashing, winning air which was irresistible.

In the midst of the gayest part of his career, he was constantly presiding at public dinners, attending Chartist meetings, meeting deputations and attending committees. Days of labor and nights of amusement broke up his constitution at last, and for the concluding ten years of his life he rarely accepted an invitation to parties of any kind. He was, during this period, always fighting off his obligations. His father died in 1848, leaving him an estate. This he had to sell, and the amount realized, namely, £130,000, went at once to his creditors. All this was known to his constituents, but they would have forgiven him anything.—*London Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.*

"Is It Wicked to Covet Babies?"

Mr. Beecher, in the *Ledger*, says he has "great trouble with the ten commandments"—that is, he is troubled by one of them, the one that forbids the coveting of babies. He explains the thing thus: "The other day, as I passed down Pierrepont street, I saw in an open lot a dozen or two of young girls—the eldest hardly ten years old—playing with the utmost glee, and the teacher leading on the frolic. I leaned on a low gate, and was studing the unconscious grace of their movements, the charming expressions, the beauty of their overflowing faces, when some one made a mistake and was caught,—when (it's just my luck!) one of them spied me; and, with a cry, ran to me, and reached up to kiss me: and her little six-year old sister was close behind, on the same errand; and a little red-riding hood, with one hand full of bread and butter, joined in, till there were four or five about me. Mr. Bonner, I *did* covet them!—I am sorry to say that I am not sorry for it. Indeed, the matter is getting worse every year. What shall be done? Ought not pretty children be kept out of the streets and away from the windows? or else, ought it not to be agreed that the command against coveting does not include children under ten years old?"

A Fault to be Corrected.

The Boston *Advertiser* refers to a "grievous fault" of which Boston audiences are not alone guilty. The suggestions for amendment is as pertinent to Pittsburgh as Boston: There is indeed one very grievous fault of which the average Boston audience is guilty, and against this we have for a long time made our protest almost alone. We refer to the habit of leaving the theatre, the lecture room, or the concert hall, a little before the performance is concluded. It is certainly true, notwithstanding the bustle which so often occurs before the close of an evening's entertainment, that it is made by only a few people who have this selfish habit of putting all their neighbors to discomfort for the sake of gaining perhaps ten worthless minutes; and we are quite willing to believe that it is in many cases the result of thoughtlessness. We should be glad to think that this reprehensible practice was no more common in Boston than in other cities, but we have sometimes found such a belief very hard to entertain. That it exists, and that it excessively annoys lecturers, musicians, and actors, as well as the majority of the audience itself, is a patent fact.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y. Also Free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War. eod

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Pregnancy—During this delicate situation, ladies will experience great relief by using this mild cathartic medicine or correcting those indispositions and nausea-ting influences to which they are subject at this period. They give a gentle stimulus to the circulation, and purify and expel all those humors which irritate the stomach and bowels. They are so mild that the most delicate constitution may take them with perfect safety. For assisting females at the dawn of womanhood, or at the turn of life, they are equally adapted. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal":

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received *great* benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottle.

FR. SPORHOLTZ, Agent, 215 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 174 Smithfield street, C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANGING BASKETS,
FLOWER VASES,
FLOWER STANDS,
GARDEN STATUARY,
PARIAN AND BRONZE STATUETTES,
AT

WEYMAN & BROS'.

SLATE MANTEL ROOMS,
No. 79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

FOR TUESDAY,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
2 cases DARK DELAINES.

AT 62 1-2 CENTS,
1 case WIDE FRENCH MERINOS, a good bargain.

AT 6 1-4 CENTS.
2 cases CALICOS, FOR COMFORTS.

AT 10 CENTS,
5 cases GOOD DARK PRINTS.

AT 18 1-2 CENTS,
1 case GRAY KENTUCKY JEANS.

AT 25 CENTS,
2 cases HEAVY SHAKER FLANNEL.

AT 31 CENTS.
1 case HEAVY PLAID FLANNEL.

AT 25 CENTS,
2 cases HEAVY YARD WIDE FEATHER TICKING.

AT $1 25 EACH,
5 bales HEAVY GRAY BLANKETS, slightly damaged.

AT $1 00 EACH,
FANCY KNIT SHAWLS, very cheap.

AT 6 1-4 CENTS PER PAIR,
CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL HOSE.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS PER PAIR,
LADIES' WHITE MERINO HOSE.

AT 18 3-4 CENTS PER POUND,
GOOD BATTING.

AT $3 00 EACH,
VERY PRETTY MUFFS.

AT $3 00 EACH,
VERY PRETTY BERTHAS AND COLLARS.

SEAMLESS AND BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Very Cheap.

SHIRT FRONTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, SCARFS, &c.,

Wholesale and Retail,
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WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

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GREAT HOLIDAY SALE
OF
Magnificent Presents

Jewel and Work Boxes,
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,
Elegant Perfumery Stands,
Clear and Dressing Cases,
Fine Fancy and Belt Clasps,
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Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves,
Real and Imitation Laces,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Undershirts and Drawers
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, ZEPHYR AND KNIT GOODS.

All goods sold at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

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A large and choice variety of our
FINE CONFECTIONERY,

Made from Double Refined Sugar, strictly pure and highly flavored.

VANELLA ROASTED ALMONDS.
WHITE NONGET "GLACE" FRUIT.
CHOCOLATE AND COCOA FRUIT PASTE.
CHOICE CREAM IMITATION FRUIT.
COCOA NUT CHOCOLATES.
ORANGE CHOCOLATES.
VANELLA CREAM CHOCOLATES.
CREAM FRUIT PASTE.
MARSH MELLOWS.
CHOCOLATE, STRAWBERRY AND VANELLA CARAMETS.
Also, FINE CREAM BON BONS, JELLIES, &c. HANDSOME FRENCH BOXES, CORNETS, &c.

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You will find a Splendid Assortment of
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MILLINERY GOODS.

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RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS. &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
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FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES,
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JOHN F. CLULEY
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THE GREATEST BARGAINS
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The Largest Store.

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The Best Assortment
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Cheaper than the Cheapest,
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JUST OPENED,
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES,
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Real and Imitation Laces,
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BARBES, COIFFEURS,
IN
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Infant Robes, Caps and Waists.
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Beautiful Pieces of Embroidery.
Fine Slipper Patterns.
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Cloak and Dress Ornaments.
Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods.
Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Scarfs, Mittens, Basques.
Two cases Balmoral Skirts, fresh goods, at $1 00.
Two cases Shirts and Drawers, at 50 cents.
600 Pair Real French Corsets, at $1 00.
Gloves and Hosiery, all kinds, and cheaper than ever.
Brooches, Sets, Pins, Money Bags and Fancy Goods.
Fine Silk Umbrellas.
50 dozen Bradley's Duplex Skirt, at $1 00, a great bargain; and many other articles too numerous to mention.
Good, Fleecy Lined Hose, 20 cents.
Extra Fleecy Lined Hose, 25 cents.
Ladies' Fine Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50.
500 good and fashionable Hoop Skirts, at 50 cents, just received.

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GOOD GOODS
AND
Low Prices.

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CLOTH SACQUES,
VELVET SACQUES
AND FANCY CLOAKINGS,
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NEW ARRIVAL
AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS.
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ALL MAKES OF
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BARRED FLANNEL.
THE WELL KNOWN
KITTANNING
BARRED
FLANNEL,
IN
BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.
A LARGE STOCK,
OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

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A SPLENDID LINE OF
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UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES
IN GREAT VARIETY.
WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
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Also, a Complete Assortment of
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SUNDRIES.
20 bbls Sweet Clover; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, goshen and Factory;
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20 tubs Kline Meats in store and for sale by
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NEW STYLES
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The Finest Assortment, Largest Stock and Cheapest Priced
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Bright and Handsome Druggets and Feltings for Sleigh Linings.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c
AT STILL LOWER PRICES.
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ALL WOOL INGRAIN.

A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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200 bags good to choice Rio;
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FOR SALE BY
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15 PUNCHEONS CHOICE,
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A lot of choice Goods to arrive per steamer "Messenger," which will be
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CHOICE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
10,000 POUNDS
Choice Buckwheat,
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
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J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
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45 BBLS. PRIME NAVY BEANS;
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Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings, Steam and Gas Fittings,
Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes.
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We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

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Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
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PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS.
ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK.
WROUGHT IRON PIPE, ENGINE STAYS, AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES.
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HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.
Valves, Whistles, Oil Cups, Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Negative Spring Balances, Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Flyers and Pipe Vises.
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Successors to Joseph Fennock and Fennock & Totten.
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Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle House Plates and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bell or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of pulley patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny county of Hoyle's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all kinds of heating purposes. 1m-1y

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CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
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Of Every Description,
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Self Tempering Steam Power
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
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This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, grinding, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 98 cents to $1 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel, and in the best

The Daily Commercial

THE LATEST HORROR.

The Accident on Lake Shore Road.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing.

Full Particulars of the Distressing Affair

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 19.—An awful accident occurred yesterday afternoon, on the Lake Shore Railroad, twenty-one miles from here, near a place called Angola. The train from the West, due here at 1:30 to connect with the train going East, ran off the track. One car was thrown down the bank thirty feet, a coach burnt up and some thirty persons consumed by fire. Another coach went down a ledge about twenty feet, and twelve or thirteen passengers killed, and a number wounded. As soon as information of the accident reached Buffalo, word was conveyed to a number of our physicians, and by four o'clock a number of them had reached the depot, and in company with William Williams, President, R. N. Brown, Superintendent, and other officials of the road, took the train at five o'clock for the scene of accident.

The New York Express, from Cleveland, was due in this city at 1:30 P. M., but was two hours late, having been detained by a broken bridge on the Cleveland and Toledo road. It was composed of three first-class coaches filled with passengers, a smoking car and two baggage cars, and was under the conductorship of Mr. Frank Sherman, of this city. Silver Creek was the last station stopped at prior to the accident, and Angola was passed about three o'clock, the train going, as it is stated, at a speed of about twenty miles an hour from Angola to the bridge over Big Sister creek. However, the road is a down grade, and it is possible that the train was going at a greater speed than the above when the casualty occurred. Be that as it may, everything was apparently all right when the bridge was reached; and when the train had crossed half way over, a fearful jerk was experienced by those on board, and the next moment the rear coach was detached, and went plunging off the bridge and down the abyss to the ice—a distance of some thirty or forty feet. The brakes were at once applied, but before the train could be stopped, the coupling of the second coach had become broken, and it, too, went off the track and rolled down the embankment, landing on its side at the bottom. So suddenly had all this happened, that not one of the inmates of either of the two coaches had time to make his escape, and without a moment's warning some forty or fifty persons were hurried into the presence of their Maker.

The scene which was presented to the eyes of the inmates of the other cars, when the train was stopped, was a fearful one. The car which first went over the precipice took fire instantly, and before any persons could get to it, the flames made such rapid headway that in a few moments it was all ablaze. Those persons on the spot proceeded to render all the assistance they could, and succeeded in saving four or five persons were saved from the burning car.

The remainder, some forty or fifty men women and children, were consumed with the car. While that portion of the passengers who had escaped injury gave their attention to the burning car, the balance attended to the other which had also taken fire. Fortunately the flames in the latter instance were extinguished before they had made much headway, and as speedily as possible the injured, dead and dying were taken from the car and with the few rescued from the burning coach, were conveyed to residences near at hand. How many perished in the burning car it is impossible as yet to say, and very probable will not be know for some time.

The place where the first car struck, after being precipitated off the bridge, was difficult of access. After rescuing the half dozen or so persons before the flames had made much headway, no attempt was made to get to or near unto the remains of those who perished in the burning car. That will be attended to this morning. The following are the names of the dead so far as known:

KILLED—Joseph Fuller and wife, Spartansburg, Pa.; Mr. Graves, W. H. Ross, North East, Pa.; E. B. Forbush, patent agent; Mrs. W. Freeman, Norwalk, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Shedden and child, Cortland, New York; J. B. Haywood, North East, Pa.; Frank Walker and his son Julius Walker, Buffalo; two names unknown; Mr. Strong, Buffalo; Mr. Hubbard, St. Catherine.

WOUNDED—An unknown woman badly injured; Mrs. Christiana Long, of Minnesota, injured about the head and back; W. C. Patterson, of Oil Creek, injured, cannot recover; Mrs. Fisher, of Minnesota, badly injured and insensible; Chas. O. Russell, of Tennessee, severely injured; R. E. Rissel, of Trenton, Tennessee, badly hurt in the back and also inwardly; Mrs. Mary Sheldon, of Cerry, badly injured; H. E. Fisher, of Minnesota, in dangerous condition; W. H. Moore and wife, of Iowa, seriously injured in back and head; Mary E. Sayles and Miss Maria Sayles, both of Corfu, both seriously injured, but not dangerously; Henry Jackson, of Illinois, badly; Miss L. M. Babcock, of Syracuse, seriously; S. E. Howard, of New York, leg broken and chest injured; Dr. Babcock, of Syracuse, N. Y., bruised, but not dangerously; a middle aged man, unknown, dying; Robert Steward and wife, of Oneida county, N. Y., slightly injured; W. H. Moore, of Iowa, badly injured head and body; Robert Reibenburg, of Albion, seriously injured; Mrs. T. Hamlin, of Buffalo, slightly injured; Eugene Howard, of Buffalo, slightly.

A few others who were injured but not learn were in other houses in the neighborhood, injured, but the number was not great—probably eight or ten in all.

The following persons were brought to Buffalo, all slightly injured: C. W. Lane, Crescoe, head and side; Rudolph Lane, Crescoe, Iowa, head; Garret Burdie, Corry, Pa., head and internally; Michael Copeland, Minneapolis, Minn., head; W. F. Gregory, Syracuse, chest; Isadore Mayer, New York, agent of Madame Rivoli, head and back; H. H. Thomas, Rochester, leg broken; R. C. Morris, New London, Conn., head and back; M. McCarthy, Lowell, head and side; W. L. Pelton, New York, head and body; Mrs. Stephen Kenosha, Wisconsin, badly cut about the head; W. H. Telter, Utica, head and body.

In addition to the above, the following recieved slight injuries: Mrs. Russell, Franklin, Tenn.; J. Brown, Buffalo; J. Cuyer, New York; J. C. Krlid, Salem, Mass., Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Kenosha, Wis.; Mary Moore, Brooklyn; Dan Carr, Brooklyn.

Among those on the train were Stephen Stewart, of Corry, Pa., President of the Oil Creek Railroad, who is missing. George B. Fleshiem, of the same city, reported on the train, has not been heard from, and fears are entertained for his safety. Frank Sherman, conductor of the train, is injured in the shoulder and on the head. He came here on the line o'clock train last evening.

As far as we have heard, the list below shows all those as to which fear is now serious, who arrived last evening were consigned, and the nature of their wounds:

National Hotel—Richard C. Morris, New London, Conn., slightly cut on the forehead and contused; Mrs. John S. Tymson, Kenosha, Wis., slight contusion on left temple; John C. Cripp, Salem, Pa., slightly contused on the back of the head; James Walsh, Brooklyn, scratch wound and cut on wrist; Wm. H. Felter, Utica, slight wound on head and two on leftarm; F. Gregory, Skenetateles, N. Y., injuries not known; Mrs. Perkins, Canada, injuries not known.

Tift House—Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Stewart, Oneida, slightly injured; W. T. Petton, New York, bruised.

Mansion House—L. L. Lombard, New York, bruised on the head and chest.

The greater number of the wounded who are unable to take care of themselves, were sent to the National Hotel, it being most convenient.

Every arrangement possible for their comfort was made by the officers of the road, who were conspicuous in their vigilant attention to the welfare of the wounded. An examination of the track showed that the disaster could not have been occasioned from it, and must be referred to a defective car or car, and the real cause will probably never be ascertained.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 19.—Great depression is felt here over the fearful railroad accident near this city. E. E. Forbush, of Buffalo, killed, was a patent agent, and was just returning from Cincinnati after a successful visit. Frank Walker, a young civil engineer, killed, was the son of Julius Walker, jeweler, of Buffalo. Joseph Lewis, of Buffalo, recent graduate of Williams College, was also killed. Edward M. Gale and Roswell Dickson, of Buffalo, were both slightly injured. At the United States Hotel are Richard Reed, Sinclairville, New York, hurt severely in the spine and side, and will probably recover; L. W. Chase, of Arkwright, New York, severely hurt.

After thirty this fornoon a train arrived from the scene of the disaster, bringing fourteen coffins containing fifteen bodies—one a mother and child; also seven boxes containing the remains of about twenty-four or twenty-five persons.

In the car that was consumed were seats for forty-eight persons, all filled, and a number standing; probably not less than fifty persons in all, of which only three are known to have escaped.

There are a few more that may be recognized, but the most of those in the consumed car were burnt to ashes. The screams of those inside could be heard for over fifteen minutes.

State Revenue Cases.

The following State Revenue cases were before Judge Pearson, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday:

Commonwealth vs. Pennsylvania Coal Company. Find in favor of plaintiff. Commonwealth vs. Phenix Iron Company. Find for plaintiff for $1,985 55. Commonwealth vs. Ocean Oil Company. Held under advisement. Commonwealth vs. Sugar Creek Oil Company. Find for defendant. Commonwealth vs. same. Find for plaintiff for $195 71. Commonwealth vs. Central Petroleum Company. Find for plaintiff for $12,554. Commonwealth vs. Pennsylvania Oil Creek Petroleum Company. Find for defendant. Commonwealth vs. same. Find for plaintiff for $815 25. Commonwealth vs. same. Find for plaintiff for $158 15. Commonwealth vs. same. Find for plaintiff for $287 18. Commonwealth vs. Pennsylvania Oil Creek Petroleum Company. Find for plaintiff for $12 97, interest.

The Harrisburg *State Guard* says: Expressions of preference in favor of the re-election of Gen. John F. Hartranft, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, are being freely made by the Republican press of the State. It is a fact beyond dispute that no man ever filled the Auditor General's office with a fairer reputation for ability and integrity, or maintained himself with more honor and popularity than the present incumbent, General John F. Hartranft.

James F. Campbell, Esq., late one of the editors of the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*, has purchased the *Times*, a Democratic paper in Wheeling, West Virginia.

CITY MATTERS.

JUDGE STERRETT.—Hon. J. P. Sterrett, of this city, President Judge of this Judicial District, is holding court in Washington county this week, during the illness of the Judge in place of Judge Acheson, who was counsel in the case before he was elected to the bench.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At a recent meeting of St. John's Lodge No. 249, A. Y. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: W. M. J. O. Mattern; S. W., Isaac Broome; J. W., Samuel Harper; Treasurer, James Shidel; Secretary, Isaac Whittle.

ALLEGHENY LIGHT GUARDS.—The Allegheny Light Guards, one of the new military companies organized in Allegheny, held a meeting at the Soldiers' League Hall, on Tuesday evening, and transacted business relative to the completion of the organization. The muster rolls were ordered to be sent to Harrisburg.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.—Mr. Henry Vincent, the English reformer, will lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Association this evening at Lafayette Hall. The subject of the lectures will be "Social Foibles in English Life," and those who attend may rely upon hearing an interesting and entertaining address. Mr. Vincent will deliver his lecture on John Milton, to-morrow evening.

LECTURE.—Col. Clark will deliver a lecture on the subject "Religious Politics," in the 1st United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Webster streets, this evening at 7½ o'clock. We have not the least doubt but this peculiar, important and interesting subject will be handled in a masterly manner by the Reverend Colonel. Those attending will hear the presentation of Mr. A. M. Brown's popular lecture for a moderate price twenty-five cents. The proceeds are to be applied to a worthy purpose—the Sabbath School Library.

NEW PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The managers of the Allegheny City and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, when a committee was appointed to meet with the Committee on Railways of the Allegheny Councils to confer in regard to the right of way through the city. A number of persons desire that the road should pass along Federal or Beaver streets, but the grade on these thoroughfares being very heavy, the company have determined to carry the road along Monterey street.

Rolling Mill at Saltsburg Partially Burned.

The rolling mill and nail factory of Messrs. Martin, Brickell & Co., located at Kittanning, were partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The fire broke out about seven o'clock, in the rolling mill, and rapidly communicated to the nail factory, both of which were partially destroyed. The foundry and other buildings connected with the mill were not injured, although the roofs of some of them were also badly damaged. The origin of the fire is not known, and yet the estimate of the loss has been made. The firm have a warehouse in this city, at No. 50 Water street, and the damage to the work will in no manner interfere with the filling of orders. The works will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

Church Sociable and Presentation.

The members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. M. Milligan, now worshiping at the hall in the Fourth Ward Public School House, on Penn street, had a social gathering yesterday. During the afternoon the members assembled in the hall, and after several short and interesting addresses had been delivered, refreshments were passed around. In the evening the hall was again filled to overflowing, the pastor, Rev. A. M. Milligan and Rev. Dr. Thos. Sproull, addressed the audience, after which an excellent supper was served. Before operating a beautiful silver tea set was presented to Mr. Milligan by the congregation. The occasion was an interesting one, and those present will long remember it. This congregation which is now in a flourishing condition, will take erecting a new and beautiful house of worship.

The Universalist Fair.

Another large crowd was in attendance last evening at the Universalist Fair, in City Hall, and all seemed to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. The booths are being well patronized, and many articles there exposed for sale are being rapidly disposed of. The chances in the different articles are also being taken very rapidly. The dressing gown, which was to have been voted to the most popular reporter, was awarded, and a handsome bald headed cane placed in its stead, which will be given to the reporter receiving the highest number of votes, the ballots being twenty-five cents each. A new feature was introduced last night in the fair, in an Art Gallery where is found an excellent collection of the fine arts. The visitor should pay a visit to the Gallery before leaving the fair hall. The concert was opened a one of the booths last night on the most popular principle, that of treating. Tickets being five cents each. At the close of the polls the vote stood as follow: Miss Lizzie Bridges, 18; Mr. Bonfield, 27; Benjamin F. Butler, 25; Geo. Francis Train, 17. To-night will be the last night with a grand promenade, which is participated in by a large number of persons.

Masquerades.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In view of their mischievous tendencies, and the injurious effects on the good morals of this community that result from masquerades and masked balls, please publish this section of the law on the subject. Our citizens have been warned, but many are ignorant, and certainly will not knowingly be lawbreakers. All that is necessary is to let them know that the laws to prevent their violation.

PITTSBURGH.

MASQUERADES.—See Purdon, page 572.—"Masquerades and masked balls are hereby declared to be common nuisances; and every householder within this Commonwealth who shall knowingly permit and suffer a masquerade or masked ball to be exhibited in his or her house, and every person who shall act on the part of such householder, or any masquerader or masked ball, and every person who shall knowingly attend or be present at any masquerade or masked ball in mask or otherwise, being thereof legally convicted in any of the courts of the proper county, shall for each and every offence, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand nor less than fifty dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding two months, and